

The first village [AW: on the island of Maranhão] is at the nearest point, where one first lands on the large Island, coming from the Islet of Saint Anne: it is called Timbohu, which is the word for the root of a certain tree called euue, in which they soak their fish. In this village there are two chiefs: one is called Ouarouma-Ouassou, that is the tree and the branches with which they make the sieves for sifting their flour. The other is called Souassou-akan, which means the head of a hind.

The second village is called Ita-pary, that is the park, or the fishing ground of stone, because in this village there are 2 or 3 good fishing grounds. There are also two chiefs in this village, the first has the name Metarapoua, that is [182v] the white stone made of vignol [a kind of snail] which they put in the lip and is a very fine Savage, great friend of the French who usually call him the Crab. The second [chief] is named Auaty-on, which means black millet [le mil noir],

The third village is Carnaupiop, which means a tree named carnau with dry leaves. There are two chiefs here. The first is Marcoya Perop, that is the skin of a fruit named morgoraue, very bitter. The second is Ararousouay, which signifies the tail of an ara, a bird with red feathers mixed with other colors.

The fourth village is Euäyue that is to say old water, or troubled water. There are here also two chiefs, one is Ouyra Ouassoupinim. That is the large bunting bird, checked with many colors, the other is named Iereuuousou, the name of a bird of the same name.

The fifth village is Ita-endaue. That is the place of rock: the chief is called Ouaygnon-mondeuue, which means the place where one gets blue crabs.

The sixth village is Arasouy-leuue, [183] that is the beautiful bird named Arasouy. The chief is called Tamano, that is the dead stone.

The seventh village is called Pindotuue, that is the place of the pindo, which furnish the palm leaves for the huts, the inhabitants of which have joined with those of Carnaupio, where the chief is Margoya Perop, that is the bitter skin of a fruit called margoyaue.

The eighth village is called Ouatimbouup, meaning the root of timbo. The chief has the name Ouyrapouitan, that is the brazil [MC: tree]. This personage is a great warrior who loves the French very much, and this village is close to Iuniparan.

The ninth village which is the largest and most prominent, is Iuniparan, that is the bitter iunipap, which is a very bitter fruit, when it is not ripe. The chief here is Iapyy-Ouassou, or Iapy-Ouassou, that is the little great bird of many hues, which is one of the most beautiful of the Indies. This man is the first and (183v) greatest Bourouuichaue, not only of this village but of the whole island. Besides the abovesaid Iapyy Ouassou, there are 4 other chiefs in Iuniparan. The first is Iacoupem, that is a pheasant. The second Tata-Ouissou, that is the great fire. The third is Trecouare-Oubouih, which means flowing blood. The fourth is pacquarabehu, that is a pac full of water.

The tenth village is Toriepeep, that is to warm oneself: there are two chiefs in this village. The first is Pira-Iuua, that is the arm of a fish. The second Auapaam, which

means a man who does not know how to get by (qui ne sait passer).

The eleventh village is Ianouarem, that is the stinking dog. There are two chiefs in this village. The first is Ouroubou-anpan, which means the swollen raven. The second is Taycouiou which is the name of a little bird.

The twelfth village is Ouarapiran, that is, red earth. The chief is called Itapoucousan, that is the iron or shackles (fers) one wears on the feet. [184]

The thirteenth village is named Coyieup, that is a gourd which serves as a vessel. There are two chiefs there. The first is Moutin, which is a white raffade. The second (who is his brother) is Ouyra-essa-Ouassou, which means the eye of a large bird.

The fourteenth village is Eussaouap, that is the place where one eats crabs, which is one of the largest villages on the Island, in which there are 4 chiefs. The first is Tatou Ouassou, that is the great Tatou. The second is Coras Ouassou, that is the great Cola, ... The third is Tayassou, that is the monkey. The fourth is Tapyyre-euire, that is the buttocks of a cow.

The fifteenth village is called Maracana pisip, which means the great bird maracana: there are three chiefs. The first is Terere, ... the second is Aiourou-o-naissou, that is the great parrot. The third is Ouara-tubouyh, which means blue bird. [184v]

The sixteenth village is Taperoussou, that is the grand old village. The chief is Quattiare-Oussou, the great letter (la grande lettre).

The seventeenth village is Toroupe lebreuage. There are two chiefs in this place.

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The first is Ouirapappeup, that is the flat bow. The second is Caraouata-ouare, the eater of caraouata.

(Of the remaining 10 villages 8 have one chief and two have two.)

Tapouytapere is another dwelling place for the Topinamba Indians, this one on firm ground near the large Isle of Maragnan, on the west side it can be seen easily from the fort of Saint Louis, there being only 3 or 4 leagues of sea between. It is not an island like Maragnan, although...[186] when the sea rises it is surrounded by water; which soon subsides...

...All this country of Tapouytapere is not strong like Maragnan, but it is more agreeable, richer and more abundant. There are in this place 15 or 20 villages of which I will note the most celebrated and best with their chiefs and significations.

The most celebrated, and the first village is called Tapouytapere, which is also the name of the whole province, signifying the old dwelling of the Tapouys or long hairs. In this place there are [186v] two chiefs. The first is named Auattion, that is the black millet. The second is called Cay-Ouassou, which means great ... monkey.

The second village is Sery-ieu, that is the painted crab [Crabe platte], which is a salt water crustacean. There are two chiefs in this village; one is called Araracu, that is the little crab. The second is Ouira-euboucou, the long tree.

The third is called Ieneupa-eupè, that is the Iunipap. There are two chiefs. The first is named also Ouira-euboucou; the second Souassou-Cae, that is smoked hind [biche boucannée].

The fourth is Meurentieupé, that is the palm tree. The chief is called Caouin agoue, that is to say half of the wine.

The fifth village is Caagouire, which means the shadow of the trees. There are two chiefs here. The first is named Serouéué, that is a bird which carries her young in the air. The second is called Auattion.

The sixth is Pindotuue, that is to say the place of the pindo. The chief [187] is called Rouronbeuue, which means a thorny tree.

The seventh is called Aroueupe, that is the place of the frogs. The chief is named Ouyrayue oussou, which means old bird.

The eighth is Tapouy-tingue, which means the long dry hair. The chief is called Ita-ongoua, which means a stone mortar.

The ninth is named Eugare lé quytaue, that is the place where one draws up the canoes. The chief is named Ouytin, that is white flour.

The tenth is Oroboutin-eugouaue, that is the place where the crows or ravens go to drink. The chief is called So ouassou cae, which means the smoked hind.

There are more inhabitants in each of these villages than there are in those on the Isle of Maragnan.

Beyond Tapouytapere, toward the west, there is a river called the river of Comma. The countryside in this area is very beautiful, very pleasant, very fertile, and abundant, much more than the Isle of Maragnan, and here there is yet another group of Indians of the same nation as those of the large Isle and of Tapouytapere, who live in 15 or 20 villages in the neighborhood of Comma, the most important of which I list here.

The first and principal village is called Comma, which is also the name of the river and of the country, meaning the place for fishing. The chief is called Itaoc-miry, that is to say the little stone house. [188]

The second village is called Ianoua-couare, that is the mouth of a dog [trou du chien]. The chief was named Maychouäre, which is the name of a tree.

The third is called Tauapiap, that is the hidden village. The chief is named Caouare, which means a drinker of wine.

The fourth is Couy leup, which is a gourd [courge accommodée] the chief is Ingarobouy, that is the blue songster [chantre bleu].

The fifth is called Arouypé, ... In this village there are two chiefs. The first is Tamandouay which means elephant. The second is Ioura-euta-Ouassou, that is [les grands bâtons d'un dressoir].

The sixth village is Taeou-naio, that is black fruit. The chief is named Maracapou, which means the sound of a bell.

The seventh is Pacouripanam, which means the leaves of the Pacoury. The chief is

Cayaeuue, which is the fruit of the tree of the same name.

The eighth is Aouayeue, [188v] that is the tree in water. The chief is Toucoma-Ouassou, the nut of a fruit.

The ninth is called Maecan, that is the head of something. The chief is Ouyrapar-Oussou, which means the great Arc.

The tenth is Couremaeta, that is the river of the Couremans which is the name of the entrance of the above cited river of Comma. The chief is Bohureapar,...

The eleventh village is called Yapyeuue, which means the tree of birds. The chief is named Ouirarouantin, that is white tree.